

WILL FELD ALSORRAINE

Germany Conquests;
Kaiser's Replies
to Wosols.

DEMAND STATEMENT

Says Concerns of Pres-
ident's Secretary—
Wants Gibraltar,
Tangier, and
Algeria.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The
chancellor von
Hertling, before the
main committee
Thursday, in re-
sponse to a ques-
tion by the presi-
dent's secretary,
regarding the de-
mand for Gibraltar,
Tangier, and Al-
geria, said that the
government was
not in a position to
make any statement
on the subject. He
said that the presi-
dent's secretary had
asked for a state-
ment on the subject
of the demand for
Gibraltar, Tangier,
and Algeria, and
that the government
was not in a position
to make any state-
ment on the subject.

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U. S. MUST SAVE FOOD

PRESIDENT WILL MAKE PLEA TO
THE NATION.

Wilson Acts Following Cable From
England That Allies Must Have
Wheat to Win the War.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Acting in
response to a plea for more food for the
embattled allies, President Wilson will
make a proclamation calling for
greater saving on the part of the Amer-
ican nation in order that the United
States shall be able to rush the sup-
plies necessary to insure victory.

The call came from Lord Rhonda,
food controller of Great Britain, who
spoke for the United Kingdom, France
and Italy in a cablegram to Food
Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, which read:

"Unless you are able to send the
allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of
wheat over and above what you have
exported to January 1 and in addition
to the exportable surplus from Canada,
I cannot take the responsibility
of assuring our people that there
will be enough food to win the war."

The message, the most alarming
which has been received here from
any of the allied nations, was made
public by Mr. Hoover, with a further
warning to the American people that
they must reduce wheat consumption
30 per cent, beef and sugar 10 per cent
and pork 20 per cent, if the acute suf-
fering and attendant destruction of the
morale of the soldiers and civilian
populations of Europe were to be
averted. Mr. Hoover sent this reply to
Lord Rhonda:

"We will export every grain that
the American people save from their
normal consumption. We believe our
people will not fail to meet the emer-
gency."

Shipping to carry the food to Eu-
rope would be supplied, Mr. Hoover
stated, and the American people must
be prepared to face many sacrifices to
prevent a crisis such as that threat-
ened by Lord Rhonda's warning.

DESERTER KILLED U. S. TAR

John Claude Confesses He Murdered
Sailor in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—John Dell Claude,
alias John King, deserter from the
Great Lakes Naval Training station,
confessed the murder of John A. Becker,
a fellow jackie, whose body was found
in a washroom of the Sharples
building on West Washington street,
November 10. Claude, who is eighteen
years old, likewise admitted the slau-
gter and robbing of Richard Buckle,
another jackie, on December 23, and
various other crimes. The prisoner,
who was brought back to Chicago
from St. Louis Thursday with Ray-
mond Dunn, another deserter, im-
plicated Dunn in the Buckle attack and
other crimes, and named B. W. Weir,
a third deserter, who is still at large,
as his aid in the Becker murder. It
is probable that Claude will be put on
trial by the state for murder.

General W. Commanding Camp
Funston, K. went over several
weeks ago.

General W. is one of the most
notable officers in the American army.
He was chief of staff from July 16,
1910, to April 1913. As commander of
the department of the East he had a
share in early war activities, but
later he was assigned particularly
to train part of the National
army. It is for observation that he
went to Cuba.

General W. was governor of Cuba
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MAJ. GEN. WOOD WOUNDED IN ARM

American Commander Injured by
Accidental Explosion While
in France.

TWO OTHER OFFICERS WOUNDED

Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne and Maj. A. Joyce Among Those Injured—
Five French Soldiers
Are Killed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—General Pershing
cabled the war department on
Sunday that Major General Wood had
been slightly wounded in the arm by
an accidental explosion in France,
which killed five French soldiers and
slightly injured two other American
officers, Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne
and Maj. Kenyon A. Joyce.

General Wood was on observation
tour.

General Pershing cabled that
five infantrymen of the United States
expeditionary forces were wounded in
action January 21 and 22.

Secretary Baker announced the ac-
cident in this statement:

"A cable dispatch from the head-
quarters of General Pershing states
that an accidental explosion occurring
Sunday killed five French soldiers and
slightly injured Maj. General Wood
in the arm, Lieut. Charles E. Kil-
bourne in the eye, Maj. Kenyon A.
Joyce in the arm."

It is understood the message was
brief and gave no further details. Gen-
eral Wood's wound will carry him both
to the front and the American train-
ing camps behind the lines, but there
is no hint as to where the accident oc-
curred.

All the division commanders have
been or will be to Europe for brief
periods.

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GORGAS FIXES BLAME

SURGEON GENERAL LAYS CAMP
ILLS TO THE WAR OFFICE.

Lack of Proper Sewage Facilities and
Overcrowding Are Responsible
for Epidemics.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Lack of proper
sewage facilities and overcrowding are
responsible for epidemics which have
left their mark on training camps, Sur-
geon General Gorgas told the senate
military committee.

Forging ahead with his drive against
"war department efficiency," Senator
Chamberlain summoned General Gorgas
to comb the health conditions of
National Guard and army camps.

General Gorgas told the committee
that "practically none" of the National
Guard camps have sewage facilities.
His earnest recommendation that fully
equipped hospitals and sanitary ar-
rangements be provided before men
were sent to the camps was disregarded
by the war department, he said.

Forty per cent of the pneumonia
cases in camps followed measles, and
measles epidemics resulted directly
from overcrowding, he added.

Gorgas admitted that orderlies in
camp hospitals are as untrained in the
care of the sick as "country boys." He
also acknowledged that some sick men
get practically no care from trained
woman nurses.

There are four of these untrained
orderlies to every trained nurse, Gen-
eral Gorgas said. It will be a year be-
fore these untrained orderlies are com-
petent nurses, he added.

"We have 80,000 men in the medical
corps. We ought to have 100,000,"
Gorgas testified. He admitted there is
a shortage in the enlisted personnel of
the medical corps with Pershing's
forces.

Lack of an adequate number of hos-
pital ships to bring back the wounded
from France, General Gorgas testified,
was the result of five months' discus-
sion of the question between the war
and navy departments. Even now, he
told the committee, no decision has
been reached, though one is imminent.
After it comes, he added, it would take
at least three months to make over
existing vessels to the requirements.

Need Not Schedule as Income Value
of Produce Consumed.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Good news for
the farmer was made public by Collec-
tor of Internal Revenue Julius F. Smie-
tanka. In ruling Collector Smietanka
decided that a farmer did not have to
include as income for the year produce
raised on his farm and consumed by
himself. This decision is in direct con-
tradiction to the farmers' blanks sent
out by the treasury department in
Washington. On the farmers' blanks
\$800 is printed as income for farm
products used for personal consumption
on the farm. An explanation is
made that experience has proved that
the family of the average farmer con-
sumed \$800 worth of products a year,
and this amount will be considered as
income unless cause is shown why the
amount should be more or less.

40 MEXICANS ENTER EL PASO

U. S. Troops Drive Invaders Back Af-
ter Fight.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 28.—Forty armed
Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in
the southern portion of El Paso at
10:15 at night. Soldiers and police-
men armed with rifles were rushed to
the scene. Private Linn, on outpost
duty, was brought in with a bullet
wound in his body. After firing sev-
eral hundred shots the Mexicans re-
treated across the river. A company
of United States infantry, on guard
at the Santa Fe street international
bridge, fired at the Mexicans.

ILLINOISANS DIE IN FRANCE

Pershing Announces Deaths of Nurse
and Soldier.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Two more Illi-
noisians have perished in France; one,
Private Fred Thompson, was killed in
action January 22, and the other Flor-
ence Hinton, a nurse, succumbed to
meningitis. Thompson's brother Ralph
lives at Georgetown, Ill., and Miss Hinton
lived at 1502 East Wood street,
Decatur. General Pershing, in cabling
word of these and other deaths, gave
no details of an engagement on Janu-
ary 22.

CALLS KAISER "HANGMAN"

Deutsche Tages Zeitung Openly Calls
on People to Revolt Against
Government.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the
Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam
says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung open-
ly calls on the German people to revolt
against the present regime.

Although Emperor William is not
named in the article, the expression
"Germany's hangman" is meant for the
kaiser, says the correspondent.

U. S. Ship Sunk by U-Boat.

An Atlantic City, Jan. 28.—The
American steamship Owasco, formerly
the German steamer Allemanne, and
seized here when the United States
entered the war, was sunk by a sub-
marine the early part of December.

Spies Attack U. S. Official.

Washington, Jan. 28.—German
agents operating at the nation's capi-
tal are believed to have been the
first participants in a murderous at-
tack upon William Churchill, chief of
the bureau of public information.

3 KILLED, MANY HURT IN WRECK

Flyer From Sioux City and
Omaha Leaves Rails at
Granger, Ill.

MANY IOWANS ARE INJURED

Ten of Eleven Coaches Leave Rails
and Roll Down 25-Foot Embank-
ment—Wife of Counsel for
Road Among Dead.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Three persons are
known to have been killed and many
others were injured when an Illinois
Central combination flyer from Sioux
City and Omaha jumped the track at
Granger, Ill., 28 miles west of Chi-
cago.

Ten of eleven coaches plunged from
the rails and rolled down a 25-foot em-
bankment. Many of the passengers, of
whom there were 200 on board, were
plunged under the wreckage. Those
who were not injured faced death by
freezing.

The Dead: Mrs. Dwight Henderson,
Sioux City, Ia., wife of counsel for the
Illinois Central railroad; Sidney
Spitzer, five months old, 1435 North
Western avenue; M. O. Thompson,
Sioux Falls, S. D.

Seriously Injured: Mrs. J. M. Byler,
Manson, Ia., a bride of Sunday, who
was on her honeymoon, condition crit-
ical; Miss Viola Berg, Le Mars, Ia.;
Miss Jessie Craig, Sioux City, Ia.;
Charles Esche, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Mrs.
C. V. Jones, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Mrs.
Bertha Spitzer, Chicago; C. D. Thom-
as, Huntington, Ind., a soldier at Camp
Grant on his way to Chicago; Mrs.
Arthur Trapp, Dubuque, Ia.

Among those less seriously injured
were: Julius Byler, Manson, Ia.; S. E.
Bell, Fort Dodge, Ia.; S. J. Berg, Le
Mars, Ia.; George Cameron, Fort
Dodge, Ia.; Charles Cameron, Fort
Dodge, Ia.; Charles W. Ellis, Iowa City,
Ia.; Charles Krollman, Evansville,
Ind.; Charles F. Myers, Sioux City, Ia.;
A. J. Trapp, Dubuque, Ia.; William
Winget, Sioux City, Ia.; L. L. Wright,
Manson, Ia.

The wreck occurred at the same
switch where a troop train carrying sol-
diers back to Camp Grant after a hol-
iday in Chicago recently was derailed.

The train was running about twenty
miles an hour when it reached Granger
at 2:10 o'clock. Mrs. Spitzer had just
put her baby to sleep and laid it on a
cushion. There was a crash as the
tender of the second engine—No. 1087
—left the rails and the long string of
coaches piled up against it. Mrs. Spitzer
leaped to rescue the baby. It had
disappeared.

The injured and other passengers
pinned under debris shrieked for help.
Maj. Henry L. Schelling, coming from
Camp Grant to Chicago with soldiers,
was on the train. One of the soldiers
was among the injured. The others
went to the rescue with the major and
dug out the imprisoned victims.

Appeals for help were flashed to
Chicago and Elgin.

The doctors and nurses from Chi-
cago and Elgin gave first aid and the
passengers from the wrecked train
were taken on board the relief train,
with the injured in hospital cars, and
taken to Chicago.

The victims were taken to hospital
in Chicago. A broken rail caused the
accident.

TRANSPORT HITS MINE; 40 DIE

French Steamer Drome Destroyed
Near Marseilles—Liner Andania
Torpedoed Off Ireland.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Forty persons were
killed when the French transport
Drome and a trawler struck a mine
within sight of Marseilles on Monday.
Aviators soon afterward discovered
several mines in the same vicinity.

London, Jan. 30.—The big Cunard
liner Andania and the steamer Cork
were torpedoed and sunk by subma-
rines in the last 24 hours. Seven pas-
sengers and five of the crew of the
Cork were lost. Several stokers on the
Andania were killed.

The Cork, which was 1,270 gross
tons, was torpedoed without warning.
The torpedo struck her amidships and
she sank in five minutes.

Many of the passengers were in
their berths at the time. The survivors
were landed at a port of western Eng-
land.

The Andania was torpedoed off the
Ulster coast Sunday morning. All of
the 40 passengers were secured by pa-
trol boats.

The Andania, 13,405 tons; was built
in 1913 and had made many trips be-
tween British and American ports.

There were no Americans among the
passengers, who were booked in Lon-
don for the Andania.

Widow Gets \$6,000 Job.

New York, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Ellen A.
O'Grady, widow with three daughters,
was appointed deputy police commis-
sioner. She has been a probation offi-
cer in Brooklyn for several years. The
appointment carries a \$6,000 salary.

Big Bridge Goes Down in Africa.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Violent rainstorms
have occurred in Rhodesia, South
Africa, causing considerable damage.
The big Odiziriviven bridge, on the
main railway between Salisbury and
Belra, has been carried away.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



One More Instance of the "Bird in the Hand"

WASHINGTON.—How \$1,000 worth of candy, a colored messenger and one thin dime may be worked into a new version of the old proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," was demonstrated at the city post office just before Christmas. Bill Sherwood, private secretary to Postmaster Chance, bought the candy.



Sherwood, as right-hand man to Chance, who is chairman of local exemption board for division No. 3, knows a whole lot about the draft. He received his training under Chance, who runs the city post office with his right hand, the affairs of the exemption board with his left hand and the "Bully" Sunday campaign the Lord only knows how. I learned,

however, that the candy was purchased, for the City Post Office club, and would be divided among the hundreds of members of that organization. Sherwood was walking around with the "thousand" in his pocket all ready to hand across the counter, saying, meanwhile, "Give me a thousand dollars' worth of your best, please."

A thousand dollars in your pocket makes you in a benign mood.

"Sam," said Sherwood to the colored messenger, "here's a thousand dollars for you."

In order that the messenger might not take him too seriously, Sherwood gave an understanding smile, one of those smiles that says, "Don't mind what I say, but what I mean."

The messenger understood. Yes—indeed, he did.

He touched the roll reverently.

Then he resolutely put it aside, and said:

"Dnt am sho' a great roll, boss; but ten cents a-coming' would look better ter me."

Worth Waiting For, Was This Particular "Worm"

SHE looked as if time had gathered her face into rows of fine tucks and pulled the drawing strings. And her hair was so sparse that you could see how bony her skull was between the threads of ash-gray. As she stared through the bars of a gate at Union station, she somehow suggested Charlotte Corday—per Corcoran gallery pose—though, naturally, a turnless worm of a woman could not otherwise favor the Joan of the Revolution, who helped to put Napoleon on his throne.

Nor did she, in the least, convey an ownership of folks, except that you knew somebody must be coming by the way she waited, and waited—and waited. As each train choiced-choiced under the umbrella shed she galvanized herself into eager notice, and at each disappointment subsided into the Corday pose and an expression that was entirely her own. At last—there is always an at last, you notice, no matter how long it takes a coming—at last a man swung ahead of a string of hoin'g travelers and boomed out:

"Lo, little mom."

And the turnless one was immediately apotheosised into exultant motherhood by her answering quaver.

"Son!"

Son wasn't in the worm class—not by no means. He was a big-jointed, yellow-toothed, red-faced, gray-haired, fast-striding, E. Pluribus Unum eagle of a man. And when the eagle swooped down on the worm—

One moment, please, to change metaphors. Honest, only expert writers should be allowed an editorial pass to roam free among the flowers of speech—what happened was, that the giant of a man lifted up the small woman as if she had been a little child and kissed her with an honest gladness that made you rejoice for the poor soul.

Which shows—to go back to the wrecked metaphor—that there may be worms in natural history—and out of it—that have no occasion to turn.

Many Puzzle Their Heads Over Questionnaire

SURELY there is a mine for silver, and a place where one may get gold, but wisdom is not found in the answers of registrants to the questionnaires which thousands nay, millions, of men are filling out these days. "The greatest place for the study of human nature I have ever seen," said one prominent member of the legal advisory board, as he stood in an exemption board headquarters one day last week.

The faithful work being done by members of the legal profession in helping registrants fill out their questionnaires is a phase of selective service work which will go down in that unwritten history which is always greater in extent than the written.

A registrant claimed exemption because he already was in the "audience department" of the army. "Experts" are developing over night. It would seem, from a consideration of exemption claims on account of industrial grounds. Of course, industrial grounds are well defined by the new selective service regulations, but does that bother the man who wishes to make a claim when he has none? Not a bit of it.

"I am an expert buss boy," wrote one registrant.

"I am an expert shammer," declared another. He meant that when it comes to polishing up the "bright work" on an automobile he was in a class all by himself.

The divorce courts are being helped out wonderfully by the new regulations. It is averred. Many men are providing regularly for wives and other dependents who never were too good "providers" before. It is alleged.

Some of the men are conscientious to a degree in answering the questions.

One man, answering the question, "What was your total income during the past twelve months, in cash, in other things of value?" included in his answer to the second part the fact that he was the proud raiser of two pigs.

Why Not Have a "Stay-at-Home" Day for Women?

WHY not a 'stay-at-home day' to help solve the local street car problem?" a philosopher friend said one day last week. "I believe the 'women of Washington can help largely in this matter, if they once take a mind to," he continued. "From daily observation on the street cars of the city, I am convinced that the serious overcrowding of the cars is brought about in large part by the women."

"Try to go home any time in the afternoon, especially between four and six o'clock, when the workers of the city, in all walks of life, seek their homes for rest and a good dinner."

"Then you will see every street car packed with human freight, and you will observe that practically every seat in every car is occupied—by a woman. But I believe that if every woman who does not have to work in an office would resolve to stay at home at least one day a week, no matter what happened, the street car jamming would be lessened to a marked degree."

"If every woman would set for herself a 'stay-at-home day,' and stick to it, I don't believe Mr. Becker and the public utilities commission will have half so hard a job."

"Now what do you think of my scheme?" asked this philosopher.

"You'd better ask the women what they think of it," I answered.

One pound graham flour, four

ounces sugar, three-fourths pound

white flour, four ounces lard, three-

fourths of a pint of molasses, one tea-

spoonful baking powder, three-fourths

of a pint of milk, two eggs, salt to taste.

Mike Moves Back Again.

Cleveland, O.—Mike Ferry moved

his family into a hotel because he

could not get any coal to heat the

flat. Next day a Lake Erie coal car

jumped the track and landed in his

back yard. Mike moved the missus

and kids back home.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because the

court gave him a shorter sentence

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for operating a gambling table, J. F. Ba-

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habeas corpus. After the hearing the

circuit court judge ordered his release,

holding that the trial judge had erred

in giving him only six months when

the law prescribed not less than one

year.

BIG U. S. ARMY IS READY FOR FRANCE, DECLARES BAKER

Secretary of War Replies to Critics.

2,000,000 FULLY EQUIPPED
TROOPS IN FIELD IN 1918

Head of War Office Tells Senators That He Is Revealing Secret Under Pressure of Investigation—500,000 Men Will Be With Pershing Early This Spring—Allies Proposed Giving Big Guns to American Force So as to Save Ships to Carry Soldiers and Food.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Five hundred thousand American troops in France early this year—and 1,500,000 more ready to go—fully equipped and with the artillery to support them, this was the answer Secretary Baker on Monday gave the senate military committee to the charge of inefficiency and breakdown in the military establishment.

As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and imperfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the secretary of war disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret, and what the German people little suspect.

All Equipment for Army.

This great fighting force, probably little expected by the German general staff itself, will be composed of the men now with General Pershing, the 32 divisions of troops now in cantonments and camps in the United States and ready to move, Secretary Baker said, and by the next increments to be drawn and trained this spring under the selective service law.

Elemental equipment of the men from the United States is assured and the artillery necessary to their support will come from the British and French governments, which have on excess of ordnance that they have on their own initiative offered to supply the guns and save ships which would be used for their transport.

Great Railway Systems Built.

Secretary Baker described how great American railroad systems, one 600 miles long, ports, terminals, supply warehouses and other facilities on an enormous scale have been built for the army in France.

The secretary of war laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American army in France which have hitherto been held as close military secrets or widespread among a few who have enjoyed the confidence of government officials.

Aided by Allies' Experts.

Leaning forward and addressing the senators earnestly, the secretary of war told a story the German general staff probably would have given much to know long before. He approached the subject by departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to it as "the plan for the war."

"I think I understand Senator Chamberlain felt there wasn't any plan," said Secretary Baker.

"I don't know how the committee and the country feel about it, but I want to say there is a plan. It's the only possible plan under the circumstances."

Mr. Baker told of the coming of the British and French missions, with Balfour and Joffre. These men were seen in the halls of congress, but few people saw the staffs of trained experts they brought with them and who distributed themselves through the war department.

"They were the most brilliant men in their armies," he said. "Every country has sent us that sort of experts."

Even as these experts talked, Secretary Baker said, the story they told grew old. Weapons they had helped to develop had become obsolete before they could be gotten to the front.

Pershing Is the "Eyes."

"This is a moving picture," he said. "It was necessary that we have eyes there to see and report, and we sent General Pershing and the major part of the trained personnel of the army—that pitiful handful of trained men."

General Pershing now reports daily in cablegrams that run into hundreds and even thousands of words, he added.

"We are using the eyes there to keep up to what they want us to do."

The startling progress of the war in the development of munitions will be shown, he said, by the fact that weapons devised by American experts during the last few months have been discarded.

Tells of Force in France.

Then, taking up a copy of the Metropolitan magazine for last August, Mr. Baker read a protest in its columns.

GIVES WAR MUFFINS RECIPE

Chef of Harvard Club in the Interests of Patriotism; Reveals His Secret.

Boston.—Whr muffins, a In Harvard club.

The Harvard club chef says they are a secret of his own. They have made such a hit that he was willing,

in the interests of patriotism, to give the recipe. It follows:

One pound graham flour, four

ounces sugar, three-fourths pound

white flour, four ounces lard, three-

fourths of a pint of molasses, one tea-

spoonful baking powder, three-fourths

of a pint of milk, two eggs, salt to taste.

Mike Moves Back Again.

Cleveland, O.—Mike Ferry moved

his family into a hotel because he

could not get any coal to heat the

flat. Next day a Lake Erie coal car

jumped the track and landed in his

back yard. Mike moved the missus

and kids back home.

torial columns against the supposed policy of the government to make its contribution to the war, financial and industrial; "to hold off until the allies win the war for us."

A question brought out that Colonel Roosevelt was then associate editor of the magazine, which urged that "every nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men in France in 1917."

"I am disclosing no secret," Secretary Baker said, pausing, when I say that we exceeded that maximum in 1917."

Senator Chamberlain asked if the maximum had not been exceeded by August, 1917.

"Not the maximum," replied Secretary Baker. "The minimum was exceeded."

"We will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918," he added, "and we will have 1,500,000 ready to ship to France during 1918."

Defends War Machinery.

In eloquent words, Secretary Baker described how France welcomed the first American soldiers, peasants kissing the hems of their coats.

Without prepared manuscript and in a frank, conversational manner, the secretary of war told the senators he came to defend no mistakes or shortcomings, but to insist most emphatically that deficiencies, where disclosed, had been promptly modified; that they were the exception rather than the rule, and that the very magnitude of America's undertaking made errors of judgment and mistakes likely.

Incidentally, in defending the war machinery against the charge of inefficiency and lack of initiative to prepare for war when war was assured, the secretary of war disclosed some facts hitherto held confidential.

Given Guns to Save Ships.

France and Great Britain, he said, are supplying artillery to the American forces because they themselves wished to do so, as they had an excess on hand and wished to save ships for more vital necessities.

Thirty-two divisions of National Guard and National army troops in camp in the United States—more than a million men in all—are considered ready to go overseas for service whenever it is decided that they shall move.

Every American soldier who can use a rifle, Secretary Baker told the senators, already has been provided with one, and the rate of manufacture assures a steady supply as troops become ready to use them.

"There are now in the United States 16 National army camps and 16 National Guard camps (32 divisions of troops) filled with men ready to go," said Secretary Baker.

"I do not know how fast it may be necessary to send them to France," he said. "I know how fast we have sent them and how fast we plan to send them. What we tried to do was to get the men out as rapidly as we could estimate on the production capacity of the country being able to care for them."

Lewis Guns for Airplanes.

Lewis machine guns, he said, although they have been ordered, are not being used for the troops on land, because General Pershing and his staff desire them only for airplane work. Great Britain and France, he said, are prepared to furnish machine guns for the land force until the American supply arrives, and in fact, wish to do so.

Responsibility for calling out a large number of men before equipment for them was ready, Secretary Baker assumed to himself, but added that the best military advisers, including Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, pressed for it.

To Punish Cruel Doctors.

Charges of mistreatment of troops in hospitals, Secretary Baker said, were acted on vigorously, and he pointed out that the war department only last week refused to permit dismissal of two army doctors, who mistreated soldiers, but insisted that they should have prison sentences in addition.

Senator Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Baker thought, had given the country the impression that the deficiencies complained of "were characteristic rather than occasional." For that reason he deplored its effect, but he emphatically declared he came before the committee not to defend individuals, nor to deny delays or false starts.

"But," said he, "I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought the remedy."

Securing artillery from France, Mr. Baker said, also would save ships.

"I am telling no secret when I say that ships are the crux of our problem," he said.

Secretary Baker said all foreign representatives and also the war council participants headed by E. M. House, declared that securing ordnance from England and France will not take supplies they need, but will help them.

"We Are in War to Hit, and Hit Hard."

In concluding his testimony Secretary Baker said: "When the story had all been told it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the senate as a tremendous response to tremendous responsibility. We are in the war to hit and to hit hard. Our problem is not one of star playing, but of team playing."

FINDS WEALTH IN DREAM SHIP

Aged Skipper Brings Home Fortune in Boat of Boyhood Fancy.

CALLED BACK TO SEA

Deserts Life on Water, But Slight of Aged Bark Revives Dreams and Lures Him Forth to Riches.

New Bedford, Mass.—Three score years ago a small boy in this city watched the whaler Charles W. Morgan leave port and sail beyond the misty horizon. In boyish fancy he saw himself bringing the ship back to port, filled with valuable cargo. Now the dream has come true. Capt. Benjamin S. Cleveland, seventy years old, has just returned to New Bedford in the dream ship of his boyhood with a cargo of \$30,000.

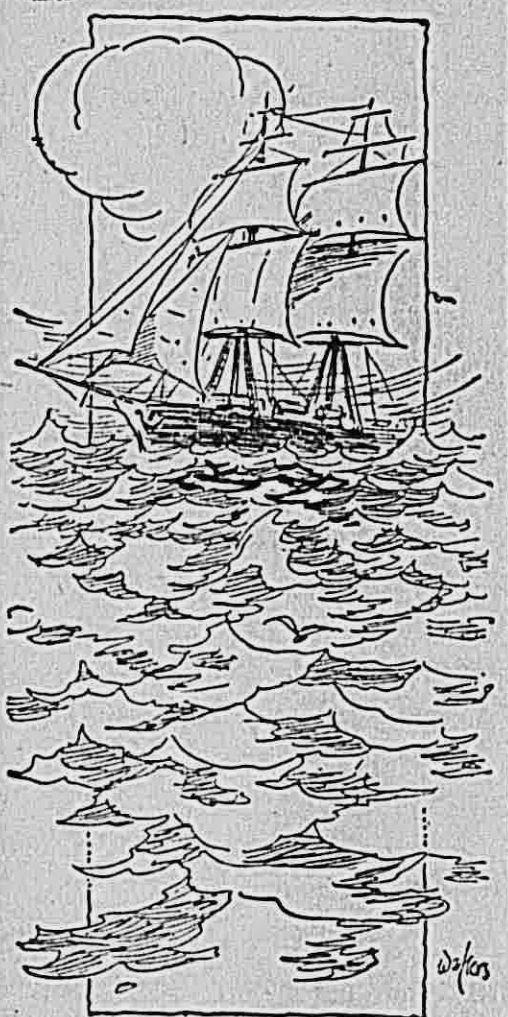
As Cleveland grew to manhood he took to the sea, but not in the Charles W. Morgan. He spent his life on the water, and returned to land a few years ago, with just enough of a fortune to keep him the rest of his days. Then, a little more than a year ago, he saw the dream ship of his youth tied up at Fairhaven and doomed to the scrap heap.

The ship was seventy-five years old, but Captain Cleveland knew the men who had built it. He knew where the sturdy woodmen had cut the oak and locust trees out of which the ship was fashioned. Visions of his boyhood dream haunted him until he finally bought the old bark, hired a crew of 30 men and sailed, in September, 1910. His goal was Desolation Island, 2,500 miles south of Cape Town, South Africa, the lair of the sea elephant.

On the shelving beaches of that dreary island in the South Indian ocean the sea elephants disport themselves. They leave on a three-months feeding expedition each year, but return in the mating season. The bulls fight for the females and never quit until one is killed. Hundreds come ashore and lie on the beach. It is then that the hunters reap their harvest.

Bullets Bounce From Bodies.

The bodies of the sea elephants are invulnerable, except in one soft spot above the eyes. If a bullet strikes



Took a Secret Route, So as to Avoid German Raiders.

them in another part of the body it bounces off as it would from plate steel. With rifles and spears the hunters kill their game, sometimes even clubbing the smaller ones. The sea elephants are like seals and the only ones that will fight are the bulls, which battle ferociously.

After the oil had been rendered on ship board and the boat was filled with the precious fluid, Captain Cleveland turned the prow of his boat toward America. He took a secret route, so as to avoid German raiders, although he barely missed a mine while making for the West Indies. Not long ago the 15,000-mile trip was finished, with the seventy-year-old skipper on the deck of his seventy-six-year-old dream ship. In the hold was the fortune that his boyhood fancy had seen.

SHORT SENTENCE SAVES HIM

Man Released From Prison Because Court Gave Shorter Sentence Than Law Prescribes.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because the court gave him a shorter sentence than the law prescribed as punishment for operating a gambling table, J. F. Bailey of Leighton is a free man. Bailey was convicted and the court sentenced him to serve six months in the penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus. After the hearing the circuit court judge ordered his release, holding that the trial judge had erred in giving him only six months when the law prescribed not less than one year.

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and eyes weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and aches and your kidneys irregular, if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. Gust Michel, "Every Picture Tells a Story," 612 Marion St., Waukegan, Ill., says: "I was laid up for a month at a time, unable to do any work at all. I couldn't lift the least weight, because of the sharp pains that went through my back and limbs. My kidneys, I knew, were in terrible shape because of the way they acted. I was often dizzy and could see spots before my eyes. It was no time before Doan's Kidney Pills did me of the trouble, and I was up doing my work again."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jewish Blood in Royal Veins.

Legend tells that when Count Albrecht (or Albert) III, the real founder of the House of Hapsburg, returned to Rome from a crusade he fell in love with the pope's niece, the former Jewess, and took her for his wife with the pope's consent. The official genealogical table of the Hapsburgs designates Albrecht's wife as a Roman woman and relative of a pope, but does not mention anything concerning her descent. It seems, therefore, very probable that she was a Plericon. Count Albrecht III, also called the Rich, died in 1100. He was succeeded by his son, Rudolph II, count of Hapsburg, whose son, Albrecht IV (died 1240), was the father of the later Emperor Rudolph. From emperor to emperor, or rather, from king Rudolph, descend all the Hapsburg-Lorrainers of the present day. As all the ruling houses are, through intermarriage with the Hapsburg-Lorrainers, intimately related, it is obvious that through them Jewish blood has come into the veins of all European dynasties.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. 6c.

Value of "Holding On."

The bulldog grip—the grace of holding on—is a powerful asset in any boy's life, declares a writer. A good many who start out with "Great Expectations," as Dickens puts it, peter out. A man past middle life brought some of his paintings to the great English painter, Rossetti, for examination and judgment. Rossetti was obliged to tell the man that the works were lacking in strength and power. Then the man drew out other paintings and drawings, saying that they were the work of a young student. Rossetti declared them full of talent and promise, and asked who the student was. The middle-aged man, with pathos in his voice, admitted that they were the products of his younger days. He had failed to live up to the promise and possibilities of his young manhood; he had failed to hold on to his ideals. It's a good plan to learn to "hold on."

Well Named.

Private A—Wot kind of cigarette have you got?

Private B. (handing him one)—Flor de Pershing.

Private A. (takes a few puffs and throws it away, remarking)—They would floor better than Pershing.

Proving It.

"Jubbe is a man of great promise."

"Him! So, he's been borrowing from you, too?"

Fortune's Foundation.

"How did you lay the foundation for your fortune?" "I didn't lay it. I'm in the poultry business. A hen laid it."

Women

whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days trial of

INSTANT POSTUM

INSTEAD OF COFFEE

Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.

"There's a Reason"

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

There's a Reason

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

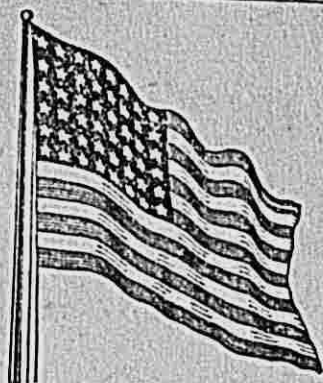
A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

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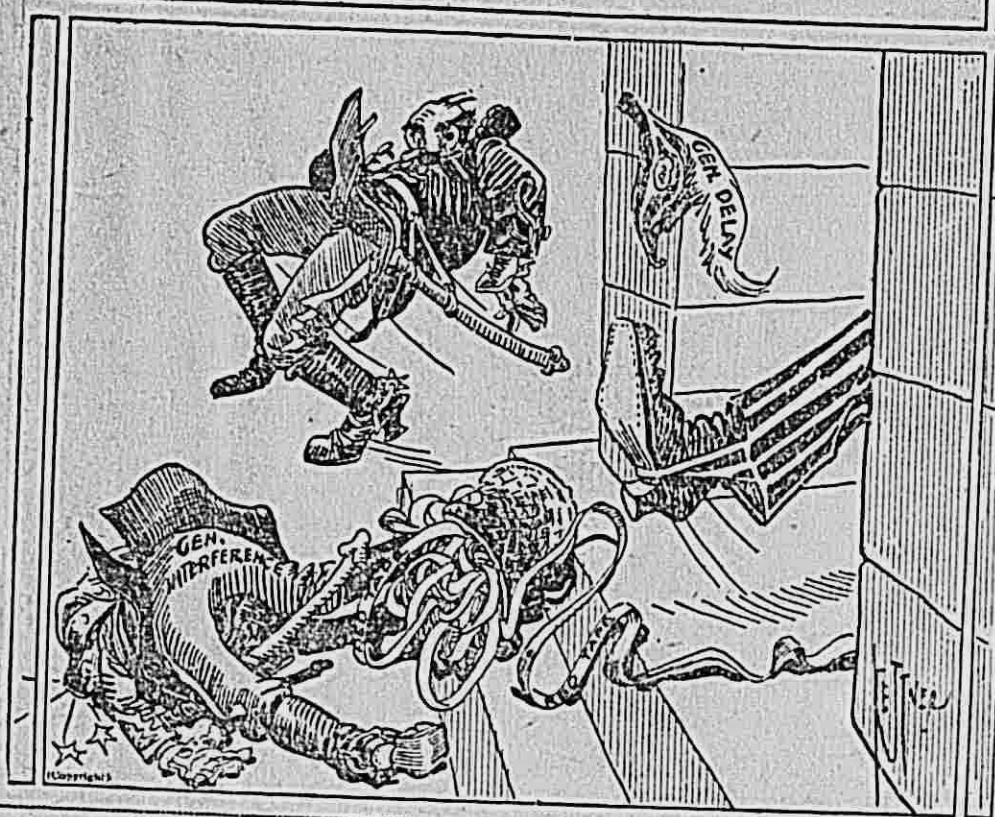
ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"

Ousted



Urge Soldiers to get Insurance

Around 400,000 war insurance policies have been written by the National Government. The average of the policies is over \$8,000 each, therefore the total amount of insurance written is far more than \$3,000,000,000.

Uncle Sam is willing to write a great deal more. In fact, the Council of National Defense is urging the men in the service to protect themselves with national insurance.

There are more than a million men who have not taken advantage of the offer. The time within which they may do so will expire on February 12th. The National Council and the War Risk Bureau join in urging the families of all men in uniform to take the matter up at once. Families are asked to get in touch with the men just as soon as possible and point out the advantages of such insurance.

The great advantage is that the Government is taking war risks at a lower rate than the normal peace rate. The Government itself pays the difference and also the overhead charges. Another advantage is that the Government will not permit the policies to lapse.

The boys who want to carry Government insurance must apply quickly, and mothers, fathers and wives are asked to send them reminders of that fact.

Women at Work to Win the War.

There are approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work which is either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war, according to an estimate based on surveys made in 15 states for the National League of Women's Service by Miss Marie L. Obenauer, with the sanction and assistance of the Department of Labor.

"These million and more women," said Miss Obenauer, "are in the front rank of the industrial army of defense. They are important women of the Nation. Bands do not play in their honor; they do not wear picturesque uniforms; yet in the business of winning the war it is as necessary to protect their working efficiency as to safeguard the fighting efficiency of the men on the firing line."

Keep the Food at Home.

It is a waste of food to send it to soldiers or sailors in training camps or cantonments. That is an official announcement of the Council of Defense, as follows:

"The Council of National Defense desires to inform the people of the country that abundant food is supplied to the soldiers and sailors in the camps and cantonments and that the sending of food to these men by their friends and families is not in any respect necessary; that the aggregate quantity of food thus privately sent is enormous, and that much of it having been conveyed long distances in heated express or mail cars, is more or less spoiled and consequently injurious to the health of the men, the Council of National Defense requests the public to discontinue the sending of foodstuffs to the camps."

HANDSOME AFTERNOON GOWN



This afternoon gown is of navy blue taffeta combined with foulard in blue and white. The cover jacket of navy blue chiffon falls in graceful lines and is marked by bead embroidery following the same design as in the foulard. The Turkish skirt is a distinctive feature. The hat is a georgette sailor, fur trimmed.

FROCKS OF VELVET SOMBER

Texture and Color Lend Distinction to Daytime Costumes Though Little Trimming is Used.

The women who dress well apparently cannot do without the little velvet frocks. More often they are built up on very straight lines, with just enough concession to the waist to avoid any awkward blockiness.

Narrow-shouldered, large-waisted, long-sleeved, narrow at the hem are most of these velvet frocks, but many variations are played upon the theme. Even where there is absolutely no trimming, as is often the case, individuality is given to the model by some original line of drapery on collar or sleeve; and if the velvet is one of the exquisitely soft and lustrous fabrics on whose beauty war conditions seem to have imposed no limitations, its texture and color and line lend it more distinction than any amount of trimming could give.

The daytime velvet frock if not black is almost always somber in tone, though the texture of velvet gives the lie to somberness. If not very dark its color is likely to be neutral, and although there are bright blues and reds of the brick, mahogany, rust and brighter wine shades among the velvet afternoon frocks, they are very few compared with the host of blacks, browns, taupe, deep wine and purple tones, dark greens, dark blues and grays.

Where trimming is used upon the velvet day frock it is usually a bit of embroidery in self-color and metallic thread or discreetly used fur. Much less fur is introduced upon dresses than was usual last year, though fur is lavished upon the coats of the season.

POKE THAT HINTS OF SPRING



Just to take the chill off the air, take a peek at a poke bonnet, different from the rest, and with unusual charm. It is made of rows of ribbon facings in various colors and it is called "May-time," most appropriate for a bonnet that breathes the very feeling of spring into one's veins. The tiny flowers are reminiscent of youth.

Silks No Longer Luxuries.

Silver lace is said to be easier to obtain than table linen, and it costs less. Peltry, it is claimed, is got with greater ease and at a lower price than leather for shoes. Velvet frocks and silk underwear are within the price of the small wage earner, whereas cotton stockings are an extravagance rarely indulged in. All of which goes to explain the fact that women may be dressed in the splendid fabrics of Elizabethan days and still feel that they cannot afford their ordinary number of shoes and that they must give up on cotton that needs starch.

OUTFIT A SOLDIER

Buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps to Help U. S.

It costs just \$156.71 to equip an American soldier to take the field. By this is meant merely to buy the clothes he wears and the arms he carries. By the time he is trained, and fed for six months before being sent across the water, the costs mount up to thousands of dollars for each man.

Every man, every woman and every child who buys Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps is helping to equip these soldiers for the field. If you are saving and serving by aiding in this great campaign, you are taking an active part in defending your country from the Kaiser's hordes.

What have YOU done to equip your country's soldiers? How much have you contributed in Thrift stamps or War Savings stamps toward seeing that they are clothed and armed?

Have You Equipped a Soldier?

If you have bought 38 War Savings stamps at \$4.12 each, and one Thrift stamp at 25 cents, you have equipped a soldier completely.

If you have bought one Thrift stamp you have paid for one waist belt, or one hat cord, two pairs of shoe laces and four identification tags.

If you have bought two Thrift stamps you have paid for one trench tool, with which the soldier may dig himself in after storming the enemy's lines, or one shelter tent pole and five shelter tent pins.

If you have bought three Thrift stamps you have provided some soldier with a pair of woolen gloves.

If your investment totals four Thrift stamps you have paid for one bed sack, and the government has 11 cents left over.

The price of four Thrift stamps will provide the soldier with his canvas leggings.

Five Thrift stamps will buy one bayonet scabbard.

Six Thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's summer undershirt or his woolen stockings.

Seven Thrift stamps will buy him his service hat.

Eight Stamps for One Bayonet.

Eight Thrift stamps will leave 15 cents lacking to pay for one bayonet.

Twelve Thrift stamps will pay for the necessary shelter tent, or for one steel helmet.

You will have to buy 14 Thrift stamps for the poncho that keeps the soldier dry as he stands long hours in the rain in the trenches.

Fifteen Thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's winter undershirt, or the undergarments that keep the nether extremities warm this kind of weather.

One War Savings stamp will pay for his cartridge belt.

One War Savings stamp and four Thrift stamps will pay for the 100 rifle cartridges with which he starts into battle.

Two War Savings stamps will buy his woolen shirt or his O. D. breeches.

Three War Savings stamps will buy his necessary two pairs of shoes or his gas mask.

Four War Savings stamps cover the cost of his O. D. coats or his woolen blankets.

If you have bought five War Savings stamps you have paid for his rifle.

Perhaps you have a son or a brother in the army. Wouldn't you like to feel that you have loaned Uncle Sam enough money to equip him? The nation must get the money somewhere. If our boys are to be adequately provided for.

If you haven't joined the army of thrift which is backing up the boys in the trenches, get in right now.

What Will Your Children Say?

What are you going to tell your children when, in after years, they ask you what part you took in the war? You may be able to explain to their satisfaction why you couldn't go and fight—a lot of us can. You may be able to give a satisfactory reason why you do not have a lot of Liberty bonds. But it will be mighty hard to explain if you do not buy Thrift or War Savings stamps. Don't be forced to tell your children you didn't even raise a quarter for the help of your government.

Shell Out Money and the Kaiser.

You'll have to shell out for War Savings stamps if you expect our boys "over there" to shell the Kaiser out of his trenches.

HE WASHES THE DISHES TO EARN MONEY FOR THRIFT STAMPS



The war has made many changes in the natural order of things. Women have usurped many of the male sex's hitherto sacred duties, while the men, in turn, have gone into occupations which, prior to the war, were classed as "feminine." We have read stories of aged men knitting, and even some of maidens for Edgar Frady, aged eleven years, a pupil of the Frances Willard school, Chicago, to introduce the latest "Innovation."

Edgar washes dishes for his mother and buys Thrift stamps with the money earned in this way. He was one of the first pupils in the school to purchase a War Savings stamp, and exhibits it and his Thrift card, nearly filled with the 25-cent stamps, to his envious playmates.

Because Edgar washes dishes, do not get the idea he is a "sissy." No, sir; he's a really little chap who enjoys all the healthy games and pranks of boyhood, and seized upon the idea of doing the dishes for his mother as the quickest and most efficient means towards earning money for the Thrift stamps.

"I earned some money shoveling snow, too," said Edgar. "But the snow does not last all the time, while there are always dishes to be washed. My mother gives me a dollar a week for doing the dishes after supper, and I invest this in the Thrift stamps. I already have bought one of the \$5 stamps and have started a new Thrift card with the money I earn."

WHAT A LITTLE BOY CAN DO

"Dad, what can a little boy do for his country?"

It was in the early weeks of the war. A boy of twelve was reading of the rush to enlist, of the prospects of conscription, of the enormous sums needed to carry on the war, and of the American destroyers which had gone across the sea to hunt down the German submarines.

He was burning with enthusiasm to do something for his country, but there did not seem to be anything he could do. So he put the question up to his father, who, to him, seemed the embodiment of all wisdom.

And the father, who was in much the same state of mind as the son, was at a loss for an answer. The government was going ahead, raising money and raising armies without asking his help. Burdened with a family, he could not enlist—at least not until the men without responsibilities had gone, and there did not seem anything for him to do, either.

But it was necessary for him to keep up his pose before his small son, so he replied, rather vaguely:

"A little boy can hang a flag in front of his home, to show he is a patriot."

This little boy did, but he was not satisfied. He wanted to feel that he was really doing something for his country.

Later came the activities in which

SEAL UP THAT DOOR



Brown in the Chicago Daily News

Local and Personal Happenings

Mrs. Chase Webb was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Voss spent last week in Burlington.

Mrs. Ernest Brook was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Archie Maplesworth was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. R. M. Haynes is entertaining the cinch club this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brook spent Sunday and Monday at Burlington.

Mrs. O. W. Kettlehut entertained the 500 club Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. F. Barthel of Chicago is visiting with her sons north of town.

Mrs. Lomar of St. Louis is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. W. Kettlehut.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kaye are entertaining relatives from Minneapolis this week.

Robt. Wilton and Ralph Kinrade were Chicago passengers this (Thursday) morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVey attended the funeral of a friend in Chicago Wednesday.

The California Ice Company finished filling their ice house at Lake Marie last Saturday.

Mrs. J. N. Pacini and son visited with relatives at Highland Park the latter part of the past week.

Among the boys at Camp Grant who are entertaining the measles is Pete Sorenson of Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Melburg left this week for Florida, where they will spend the next couple of months.

Snow is piled so high on Main street that it is impossible to see the signs on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross are moving into the Arthur Herman house which was recently vacated by W. E. Dobyns.

Dr. F. S. Morrell spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week in Chicago where he was in attendance at a dental convention.

Auto owners are certainly conserving gasoline these days, and by the looks of the snow drifts it will be some time before they will be burning the fluid again.

In order to help conserve the coal the auditorium of the M. E. church was not used on Sunday, but services were held in the lecture room which being much smaller required considerable less heat.

A community social will be held at the M. E. church, Thursday evening, Feb. 7. A good program of vocal and instrumental music, readings and a drill. Come and have a good time all for 15 cents.

The Ladies Guild held their first cottage social at the home of Mrs. H. Herman Wednesday afternoon, the time was spent in sewing on garments for the civilian relief work. Mrs. E. L. Simons is entertaining for the same purpose this (Thursday) afternoon.

Mr. A. Merrill, who during the past summer was employed at Hillebrand's store, returned to Antioch on Wednesday after a several weeks absence on account of illness. His many friends are glad to see him back so well after his recent operation.

The musical which was to have been given last Monday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross was indefinitely postponed, one reason being the inability of some of the participants to get here and another reason being the heavy fall of snow which would reduce attendance to a minimum. It will probably be given some time the latter part of February. Announcement will be made later.

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please remit to Mr. Ziegler or Mrs. I. J. Chinn.

Frank Chinn.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber of the Last Will and Testament of Edmund Wells deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said County, on the first Monday of April next, 1918, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Mary Jeannette Wells,
Curtis Wells,
Executors as Aforesaid.

F. M. Runyard, Attorney,
Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1918.

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Mary Jeannette Wells,
Curtis Wells,
Executors as Aforesaid.

F. M. Runyard, Attorney,
Waukegan, Ill., December 31, 1917.

Chas. Sibley and Fred Hawkins spent Wednesday in Chicago.

We wonder will the groundhog see his shadow next Saturday?

FOR SALE—A boulevard cutter in good condition, cheap. Inquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Little have moved into the E. B. Williams house on Orchard street.

Dr. and Mrs. Beebe and Alberta Heinicke spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.

Well anyway if the crossings are blocked we don't have to watch out for automobiles.

Frank Powles was the victim of a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening. All present report a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams returning home last Friday afternoon after having spent the past month in New York.

Mrs. B. F. VanPatten and sister Mrs. Sprague have moved into the Paddock house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Little.

Easter Sunday comes on March 31, this year. Some people prophesy that an early Easter means an early spring. Lets hope it is so in this case.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal church, will meet with Mrs. A. Bock on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 p. m. Everybody invited. Nellie Morley, Sec'y.

We already have our wheatless days and our meatless days, and now if we can only have a few stormless weekends our happiness will be complete.

Bert Worman returned home from the hospital on Tuesday and is feeling fine. However he doesn't care for another relapse as he considers fourteen weeks in the hospital an elegant sufficiency.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Guild are giving a series of cottage socials on afternoons as announced. They will meet on Thursday, Feb. 7, with Mrs. L. H. Felter. Red Cross work will be done. If you have any bring it with you or it will be provided. Everybody welcome.

The Antioch U. S. Boys Relief will give a "600" party at Pacini's Confectionary store, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. Tickets 25 cents. As there is sufficient room for only 15 tables, the sale of tickets is limited to sixty. Anyone wishing same can procure them from Miss Elizabeth Webb.

The Antioch Commercial Association band will give their first dance and concert, in the Antioch opera house Wednesday evening, Feb. 6. The recently organized band of 22 pieces will furnish the concert numbers, and Morrell's Jazz orchestra will furnish the dance music. Tickets \$1.00 per couple. Money will be used to purchase uniforms and equipment for band.

Will Gulliford, who has been working for H. H. Grimm for some time was taken quite seriously ill the latter part of the past week and from the first his condition was quite alarming. Physicians diagnosed the case as a form of meningitis and advised that he be removed to a hospital. He was taken to the Cook county hospital in Chicago Saturday morning, accompanied by Wm. Volkman and Bert Bown. At the present time it is thought that he will recover.

Leaves Baby in Sand.

In Africa when a mother gets tired of carrying her baby in the leather bag slung on her back, she digs a hole in the sand under some shady bush and leaves the baby in it till she is ready to take him again. So declare travelers from that continent of strange peoples and strange customs.

The Real Reason.

An Illinois woman wanted a divorce because her husband snored and talked in his sleep. He's probably one of those exasperating husbands who talks in his sleep just enough to arouse her curiosity, but not enough to tell her where he has been.

Notice

Persons holding Marquette Cement sacks purchased of us must return same by Feb. 1, 1918. After this date no credit will be allowed for them.

H. R. Adams & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority at the coming town caucus.

Wm. Gray.

I wish to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 16, 1918, and ask your support.

Barney Trieger.

I will be a candidate, at the coming Town meeting, for the office of Highway Commissioner and would ask my friends for their support, and assuring them, that if nominated, I will try to serve every locality to the best of my ability.

Mike M. Burke.

This is to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town primaries and would solicit your support. As I have had many years experience in road building I feel that I am capable of filling this position to the satisfaction of the public.

Wm. Hancock.

Owing to my experience in road building as Commissioner of Highways, I wish to announce to my friends that I will be a candidate at the coming town primaries for the office of Highway Commissioner, and would ask my friends for their support.

Frank Dnnn,

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—An 80 acre farm, under good state of cultivation, near village of Antioch. Inquire of Cyrus Procter.

16tf

FOR SALE—Two lots, in the Craig addition in the Village of Antioch \$155 per lot. Sewer taxes paid in full. Inquire of Bert Feltham.

20w2

FOR SALE—Good house and two lots 66x198 each, hot water plant, electric lights, good well and cistern and good drainage. Located in the Village of Antioch. For further particulars see Mr. and Mrs. Jacob King.

38tf

WANTED—Musicians and beginners for the Antioch band. We have some of the old band instruments to lend and a bargain in silver plated French horn and a Saxophone. Come to the village hall Thursday evening.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Ford car: 1000 shares of Pioneer Consolidate; 2000 shares of Yellow Tiger gold mine stock; 2000 shares of Pioneer Extension, to settle estate. Address J. F. Kramer, 489 Jefferson St. Elgin, Ill.

14w4

Methodist Episcopal Church
S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.
11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

4:00 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church
A. D. KOLKEBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.
Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church
E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

1:45 p. m.—Sunday School.
2:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church
S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month. Second Sunday German services. Last English.

Christian Science
Christian Science services held at the Majestic theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

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R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Antioch 10:50 A. M.

For—

Burlington, Wis.

C. G. Foltz Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Carpets and Rugs

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Sale in our

Bargain Basement

All Odd Garments at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Do Not Miss This

SPECIAL SALE

Train Leaves Burlington

for Antioch 4:04 P. M.

MAJESTIC THEATER

Saturday, Feb. 2,

Wm. Russell

The Twinkler

and Comedy

Sunday, Feb. 3,

Pauline Frederick

The Slave Market

Wednesday, Feb. 6,

Blanche Sweet

The Evil Eye

SALESMAN WANTED

A salesman wanted in Lake county to be a representative of one of the fastest growing institutions in the middle west to handle an Auto Accessory that does away with all Punctures and 85 per cent. of all blow outs.

An evolution of the age. A splendid opportunity for the right man that can stand prosperity. Just a small capital required to start. Only live wires need apply. Others not wanted. If interested, write to

A. S. BEAN,

Sales Manager,

DeKalb, Ill.

Not So Fierce.

The class had been studying about the house fly, says Good Health, and the teacher had made much of the danger with which the germ-carrying habits of the insect threaten the public health. The lesson sank deep into the mind of little George, who later was asked to write a composition on the subject. "The fly is a insect," he wrote with difficulty; "he has six legs, he is more dangerous than a lion, but I had rather a fly would bite me than a lion."

Nitric Acid From the Air.

French chemists have given very close study to the Serpeck method of manufacture of nitric acid from the air. In this process ammonia is used. If this process can be worked out on a satisfactory basis it will connect the nitrate industry with the very important aluminum industry.

EFFICIENCY GOWN IS NEWEST IDEA

Many Economy Costumes Designed to Appeal to Women in War Times.

LITTLE WOOL BEING USED

Traders Trying to Go the Government "One Better" and Not Even Reach Maximum of Four and Half Yards Per Suit.

New York.—This season of the year witnesses the annual performance of stirring stunts to keep the women interested in the question of apparel. Heretofore, the traders have had two excellent pegs on which to hang new clothes at this time of the year: the exodus to Palm Beach and the incoming of midseason French fashions.

But this year the trade has added a third peg to the row on which the two others were placed. They have had a sop thrown to them by the government in the nature of a request to

Wood Pulp and Twine.

The leading feature in the new frocks is the constant repetition of artificial jersey silk, maitresse and our common friend, gaberdine. This winter type of artificial silk jersey is thicker and heavier than anything we have had under the off-repeated name. It has the stiffness that one associates with a fiber made from wood pulp. It may be, however, that we will not have permission to make much of it in this country.

Maitresse is being made over here, and also the new type of brochure jersey silk, and the claim is that the American manufacturers have made the stamping of the design more secure and durable than the French have done.

Chanel sends over a black gown with a tunic and a narrow skirt made of this heavy wood fiber silk jersey which is decorated in Indian fashion with white twine and tiny wooden beads.

The importers think that this gown will be a success.

Paquin is responsible for the fashion of two frocks, both worn at the same time, and it is this idea of hers that is being copied here and exploited as an efficiency gown.

This fashion is made easily possible by the prevailing idea of a sleeveless medieval tunic showing sleeves and collar of another fabric. As Paquin works out the idea, the sleeves and collar of another fabric are also of another color and belong to a separate gown that is covered by the medieval, sleeveless affair of wool or some other protective material. As these long tunics are fastened down the middle of the front or back, they are easily removed. A sash is girdled about the hips once or twice, to give them character.

That Sleeveless Blouse.

What may be safely called a medieval garment is the sleeveless blouse that insists upon being seen at every turn of the fashions. There is nothing new about the loose, straight tunic cut off at the hips or below, and we once wore it in a half-hearted fashion, calling it a Russian blouse.

It has been exploited for two years, but never taken seriously by our public as a whole, although certain segments of women wore it constantly as a becoming and useful garment.

The garment in its new shape presents itself on the poster placards as an efficiency garment. It may be made

make gowns out of as little wool as possible, and they have pledged themselves in a body to keep within the 4½ yard measurement for a suit gown.

This third peg was an actual stimulus to production. It offered a broad white way to exploitation. It fairly bubbled and seethed with advertising possibilities. It was taken up by the trade as eagerly as a brilliant phrase of a statesman is caught up by the multitude and made a part of an appeal to war.

Each man jumped to his scissors, his pencil and his material and went to work to beat all his competitors in producing a costume to which he could point with pride and say, with a spreading, arrogant gesture, "this is the ultimate pinnacle on which art and economy can stand entwined."

"I have made a gown from 1½ yards of worsted," said a famous Fifth avenue designer, "and it is good to look at."

"I hope the woman is," said the listener.

"Oh, I have added other materials," quickly explained the designer. "The gown does not affect the minimum of visibility."

The frock had to be brought down from the workrooms to prove the point that its wearer would not break the law of economy in wool or that of proper drapery. It was of black woolen material, made with a bodice that became a bib in front and a long panel in back fastened with bone buttons from neck to heels. The underslip was of plaited black satin, with a sash of itself that tied loosely over the wide sandwich back.

This is only one example out of hundreds that are being offered.

A Chance for the Trade.

Exploitation is the life of the trade in women's clothes. When the government joined hands with the traders in helping them over a serious situation, there was joy in the land of apparel.

On every side we hear of efficiency blouses, economy gowns and conservation suits. Each firm assures us that less than three yards of wool is employed in each costume, because the firm is too patriotic to withstand the appeal of the government.

The traders are trying to go the government "one better" and not even reach the maximum measurement of 4½ yards per suit.

Individual designers insist that no wool should be used in the new clothes. They confine their acceptance of it to embroidery made from ends of yarn that cannot be used for knitting.

We are shown remarkable street frocks and restaurant gowns which depend for their color and brilliancy upon waste paper basket materials, so we are told—quarter yards of colored wools that were left from army and navy garments.

We are shown efficiency gowns in which a gold-colored foundation is cov-

ered by a black georgette surface, the latter unhooking at the shoulders and dropping down to form an ornamental apron on the skirt, to disclose a low-necked satin blouse suitable for a restaurant and a party.

There are economy costumes in which a georgette foundation in pastel color is disclosed when a one-piece jersey tunic or polonaise is taken from it. With the latter in its place, the gown is suitable for shopping, for trains and for the morning activities; and with the somber jersey plainfaced, the georgette gown becomes a fragile thing, a butterfly emerging from its dull-colored cocoon.

A number of the importers have returned from Paris with midseason gowns, and these are disappointing, in a large measure, but a few of them point to something new, and their presence is at least stimulating.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Ben Dicks and B. J. Hooper were in the city last week.

Mrs. F. M. Hamlin spent last week with friends at Lake Bluff.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin is spending this week with Chicago relatives.

The M. S. Miller family entertained a friend from the city Sunday.

Miss Ruby Leonard of Chicago spent the first of the week with her parents.

Mrs. Barry of the E. J. Lehmann farm has been very ill the past two weeks.

The Royal Neighbors held private installation of officers Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Avery and Miss Ruth spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Waukegan with relatives.

The VanPatten farm was sold to a Mr. Kelly, one of the heirs, last Saturday, at a price of \$1114 per acre.

R. H. Sherwood, Lee Sherwood, H. Stratton, Henry Atwell and W. Sheehan were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

On account of the storm the Farmers' Institute which was to have been held Wednesday of this week was called off.

Earl Potter of Great Lakes Training station and Mrs. Webster of Oak Park were guests at the Potter home last week.

Our train service is somewhat shortened by the removal of the 11 a'clock from the south, and the 4:49 from the north.

Because of the shortage of coal, we can have no school this week and the teachers and pupils are enjoying another vacation.

Oscar Sorenson of Camp Grant spent Sunday with his parents and was unable to get back until Monday on account of the storm.

Dr. Haiselden and nurse of Chicago were out last week to operate on Miss treatment accorded him a few days before. The memory made by pleuro-pneumonia, but is still in the grip of the grip.

"I've seen you when you lay on the quilt."

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WILMOT

T. C. Loftus was in Grayslake all day last week.

Mrs. Laura Hultdorf moved into her own home this week.

Word of the death of Adolph at Long Beach, Cal., has been received.

Robert Westlake is now much improved in health and able to work.

Blanche Carey returned to Chicago Monday, where she has visiting friends.

Little Lorraine Stensel has been ill and under Dr. Murphy's care the past week.

Ida Greenwald returned from the week after several weeks in Kenosha, Bristol and Salem.

Several of the town boys testing on the big hills one night but found too much snow and it up.

Roy Bufton spent several days last week completing the installation of a hot water furnace at the home of his father, Wm. Bufton.

Because of the storms and erratic movements of the K. D. D. were without mail Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Sniffin, a daughter of Arthur Merrill is not expected at her home in Bloomingdale, Mo. has been ill over a year.

Fred Hanneman returned to work last Saturday. He is time keeper at the Otting ice plant at Camp Lake the past month.

Messrs. Nett and Vincent of the stereoscopic pictures sent U. F. high school by the University and shown here Tuesday.

Fred Hasselman Jr., is reported still very low following an operation for tumor which he underwent last week in the Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

Mrs. Moody and son Leslie of the Misses Viola and Ella and Ross Sniffin were guests of George Dowell home while attending the Merrill funeral.

Helen, the infant daughter of Mrs. Joe Selear died Sunday after a long illness. The services took place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Holy Name church in the Catholic cemetery.

The lineman for the T. M. E. from Burlington worked several days on their extension to Wilmot last week. There is hardly two weeks' work remaining and with better weather conditions will shortly be completed.

Dr. Prouty took Mary Kaizer to Burlington hospital Friday. A night her condition was such that she could undergo the operation for stones necessary, in her case.

Kaizer stood the operation nicely as reported as doing as well as expected.

In the midst of Wednesday's storm Wilmot had another fire. The chimney of Mrs. Seidenschlag's burned out and what was thought a serious fire at first, fortunately died out to be a false alarm. The brigade turned out in full force.

The fire engine, ordered a month ago, is ready for shipment present, but the company cannot now allay may be used.

The Red Cross rooms were well on Thursday afternoon. The meeting but half a day now until road conditions prevail. Arrange have been made so that the class from the graded school is present every week and in place of outlined work in school, work on the little French children.

About twenty were present under supervision of Miss M. Matter Thursday. A mechanic from the sewing machine Co., has added the six machines at the rooms and now all may be used.

The body of Arthur B. Merrill brought to the Wright undertakers, from Baraboo, last Friday. Funeral services were held at the church at one o'clock Saturday afternoon. Owing to the severity of the storm only the bearers, Rev. Reetz and the male voices could accompany the remains to the cemetery. The deceased was at Millburn, Kane Co., Ill., May 1842, and died of pneumonia at home of his daughter, Mrs. John of Baraboo, Jan. 23, 1918. He was old resident of Kenosha county, a member of the Civil war and a member of the first Baptist church in Silverlake. He is survived three sons, Albert of Trevor, Herbert of St. Albans, and Adolph of Kenosha, and daughters, Mrs. Ella Sniffin of Bloomingdale, Mich., Mrs. Lawrence of Rockford, Mrs. Martha Reynolds of Beloit, and one step-daughter, Sylvia Sniffin of Kenosha and Irene Johnson of Baraboo.

TREVOR

Mr. Singler was in Antioch Thursday. Charles Hazelman transacted business in Kenosha Monday.

Mr. Marty was snow bound in Wilmot from Friday till Tuesday.

Mr. Merrill attended the funeral of his father at Wilmot Saturday.

Oetting Bros. finished filling their ice house at Camp Lake Friday noon.

Mrs. Alton was given a postal shower Wednesday in honor of her birthday.

Friday, Harold Mickle went to Omro, Wis., to visit his sister Daisy returning Wednesday.

The Parent-Teachers monthly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Patrick Friday.

Mrs. Letzter returned home from Chicago Wednesday after spending a week with relatives.

Another heavy snowstorm Saturday. There is more snow now than there has been since the winter of 1881.

Two new kinds of cheese are being manufactured at the cheese factory. A party from Chicago is giving instructions.

Sunday, Mrs. Henry Lubeno received a telegram from Long Beach, Cal., stating that her father, Andrew Booth, died that morning.

Twenty-four hospital cushions have been made by the Red Cross unit. Nine were filled with feathers and the remainder with clippings of cloth.

On account of the shortage of coal two trains have been taken off the Soo Line. The one going north at 11 a. m., and the south bound going at 4:30 p. m.

JUST LIKE MOTHER

Small Girl Has Her Separate Skirt and Blouses.

Very Serviceable Outfit for School or Kindergarten—Use of Bloomers Makes Petticoats Unnecessary.

Even the very small girl has her separate skirt and her collection of dainty little lingerie blouses. The wee lass hasn't attained to embroidered georgette and chiffon affairs as yet.

Either cotton or wool fabric may be used for the separate skirt and matching bloomers for a six-year-old, and both of these garments are held snugly in place by means of buttons and buttonholes. The blouse should be finished at its lower edge with a firm, strong band with two rows of buttons set on it. The underneath row is for the bloomers, and these may be of white bone or pearl. The outer row, especially if the skirt is of wool fabric, should harmonize in color with the major shade shown in the skirt material.

Separate skirts and washable bloomers for small girls make up very serviceable school or kindergarten outfits. A fresh, clean blouse every morning is a necessity, of course, but less labor is required to launder a blouse than an entire frock, and the skirt and bloomers.

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Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

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Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining, and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw cane and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.80 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

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"This price should eventually," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar at our mercy. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.90, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the night of its position to strangle Cuba.

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AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. It should sell, this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 310,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons.

These three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,025,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

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Slender Type Inc. The slender type of to be more susceptible to the heavier, and shows that 50 years ago cent of the people were type; today 80 per cent type.

Voltage in This. Now, somebody, advise can increase one's voice don't do it. What hum greater voltage in its chinery and less bank of its vociferator—How

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